

I fell back from the light of the door, and saw them enter, without speaking a word, but the tears ran down my cheeks to see their famished and miserable aspect. The man whom I had brought as witness, kept his face from me for a time. When he turned round and looked the boy (the eldest of the three) in the face, he rushed to him, exclaiming, 'O Mr. Gibson, where's my father-my mother?'

I approached the door, and said, 'Why, Beck, are you here?'

My daughter dashed through the crowd, crying, 'That's my father-O father, where's mother?' and sunk into my arms.

After this, the owner said, 'Old man, come in; these children are yours, and you must have them.' Thus joyfully ended my six years' search.

Chillicothe, Feb. 23, 1837.

Free Suffrage in Rhode-Island.

Extract from an Address to the Citizens of Rhode Island, on the Right of Suffrage, by the Executive Committee of the Rhode Island State Anti-Slavery Society.

Much is said by the Suffrage Party in relation to the struggles of the revolution, and the liberties achieved by our fathers. It may not be out of place, in this connection, to show that the colored citizens of this country, and particularly of this State, were not spared of either toil or blood in the defense of our common country, when invaded by a foreign foe. Could all the facts in relation to their valor and fidelity be brought to light, even in this late period, it would be found that both by sea and land, the people of color bore their full share of the dangers, sufferings and sacrifices of the war of the revolution. Rhode Island should be the last State in the Union to repay them with such base ingratitude as the Suffrage Party are about to measure out to them. A few testimonials will be adduced.

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From the Fall River Archetype.

Trucking to Slaveholders.

It is sometimes difficult to find language adequate to express the degree of contempt, which every honest man should feel, on seeing a man living in a free State, ready to sell his independence and principle for money. Particularly in this case, when those who assume to instruct our children in the first lessons of learning, are found ready to bow and sacrifice both soul and conscience to the Moloch of slavery.

What estimate ought to be put upon the character of a man who, after having caused to be published a series of school books of which he was the author, in the first editions of which he expressed his objections to the justice of slavery, and illustrated the evils and inhumanity of the slave system by an interesting story of two negro children who were finally freed from bondage and sent home to Africa, and then in subsequent editions expunged this story for another, but made no other alterations?

Yet as humiliating as is such a spectacle, it is nevertheless true. We blush to know that, in the case of a man—a citizen of the State of Rhode Island, the State consecrated by its noble founder to 'SOUL LIBERTY!' Could ROGER WILLIAMS revisit the earth, and witness this evidence of degeneracy in one who has compiled books to instruct the rising generation, how would his spirit be moved? Would he not sickly contrast to his own immortal principles of action?

The individual to whom the above remarks apply, is 'OLIVER ANGELL, J. M. Principal of the Franklin High School, Providence R. I.' author of 'Angell's Union Series' of school books. In the first editions of 'The Union Number Four', there was a very pretty and public story of two negro children, named Jumbo and Zaire, who had been kidnapped, brought from Africa to Savannah, Geo., and there sold. They were bought by the same individual, and in the course of events, at length became the reputed property of a Mr. Harris, who, having himself been a resident in Africa, and a recipient of favor from the father of those children, liberated them as well as their father, who had subsequently been made a slave in the same neighborhood, and sent them back to Africa. This story was a great favorite among school children, and exhibited scenes of the noblest traits of humanity.

In addition to which, Mr. Angell in a note on the 85th page, in which allusion is made to the kind treatment of the slaves, says,

'We believe this is generally the case with slaves at the South; but we think the principle is wrong, even if there are nine hundred and ninety-nine good masters to a thousand.'

Now, reader, would you believe that after Mr. Angell had declared 'the principle of slavery is wrong,' that he would play a cheat in its favor?

Yes, such is the fact, and pity 'tis, 'tis true! In the 'Revised Stereotype Edition' of his 'Union No. 4,' Lesson VI. page 30th, 'Insect Architecture' is inserted in place of the former story, without note or comment, or a word of explanation.

At the head of the same page, it being a part of the same sheet with the next, 'Jumbo and Zaire' are in former editions, while the story itself is expunged.

It is an old maxim, that lies need a good memory; and we think it would be a good thing for those who are engaged in the trade of trucking their books for the southern market to look at the top as well as at the bottom of the page. Perhaps it is not to be wondered at, that a man should look down when about to perpetrate such a trick upon his own conscience. At any rate, the evidence is before us, and we will show it to any one who wishes to see the proof of the trucking meanness of those who stand as compilers and publishers of 'Angell's Union Series.'

We ask, if this is the kind of devotion to 'principles' that parents want their children to learn from the first books put into their hands, and if their hearts are engaged in the trade of trucking their books for the southern market, let them be taught those principles in their earliest infancy. But if they are not taught, in the name of liberty, in the name of justice, do not teach them hypocrisy, by encouraging their practice in those authors who have voluntarily said, 'the principle of slavery is wrong,' and then have expunged the evidence of that declaration, by putting other matter in its place, while the original heading is retained at the top of the page.

Let the man thus willing to bow to slaveholders, sell his books among slaveholders; but let no free-born spirit of New England be guilty of aiding in the unholy deed.

From the Emancipator.

Palmyra Prisoners.

At an adjourned meeting of the Anti-Slavery Concert for Prayer, held in Quincy, Ill., Tuesday, October 4th, for the purpose of expressing our views, principally on the subject of the recent outrages committed by the mob, in Cincinnati, there were also presented the following preamble and resolutions, in relation to the Palmyra prisoners, which were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published in the Philanthropist and Emancipator.

Whereas, since the late trial at Palmyra, Mo., in which three of our citizens, Thompson, Burr, and Wicks, members and residents of Mission Institute, have been convicted of the alleged crime of larceny, and sentenced as follows to the State Prison for the term of twelve years, has been attended throughout with many unpleasant circumstances, and has caused many unfavorable and false impressions to be currently circulated, much to the prejudice of the prisoners and of the institution, and trying to the feelings of their friends, and if not corrected, will tend to excite the passions of the people, and to bring the charge preferred against said prisoners in untrue; the trial and sentence unjust; and that they have been virtually committed, imprisoned, tried, condemned and punished, not as State felons, but as abolitionists.

Resolved, 1. That, in the opinion of this meeting, the charge preferred against said prisoners is untrue; the trial and sentence unjust; and that they have been virtually committed, imprisoned, tried, condemned and punished, not as State felons, but as abolitionists.

Resolved, 2. That a committee consisting of the Rev. Wm. Boardley, J. L. Seymour, Judge Snow, and W. Keys, be appointed to confer with the legal counsel employed for the prisoners at their trial, and with other gentlemen as they shall deem proper, in order to obtain all the important facts in the case, and that they report to the time of the adjournment of this meeting, the facts of the case, and the institution to which two of the prisoners belonged, may be relieved from the imputation and disgrace under which they are suffering.

Respectfully.

WILLARD KEYS.

Quincy, Ill., Nov. 13th, 1841.

The Washington correspondent of the New-York Express, speaking of this subject, very properly remarks, that to refuse all aid to Great Britain in her efforts to put down the Foreign Slave Trade, is to commit ourselves to the maintenance of the slave trade, and to the support of the slave system.

That will not do. A war incurred in defense of the slave trade, would be to put ourselves enemies of the human race, and bring the indignation of all mankind upon us. Let there be some treaty then, and let us set our faces against the humanity and civilization of the age.

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